

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY JANUARY 12

## THE PROTECTION OF SUGAR—A HOME INDUSTRY.

The world is going to need food this year. There will probably be almost the usual quantity produced in countries not engaged in war or where there is no actual fighting but international transportation is going to be seriously dislocated.

There is always an element of chance when any ship starts on an ocean voyage. This risk is increased many times over when, as now, all the chief maritime nations are at war one with another. The difficulty of getting food supplies from the producer to the consumer has suddenly created a situation that throws the world's transportation business back a hundred years.

A century ago there were wars at sea even when the nations whose ships were involved were not cutting one another's throats on land. Besides, there was the custom of organized and legalized piracy, the outfitting of privateersmen and ships sailing under "Letters of Marque" authorized to prey on the merchantmen of unfriendly nations—not necessarily nations with which there existed a condition of declared war—but unfriendly competitors in ocean traffic.

This state of affairs compelled all nations to be self-supporting at least so far as the daily subsistence of their own people was concerned. Trade was in articles of manufacture, not in sugar and wheat and oil. It only paid to ship such articles as would return tremendous profits should the vessels which bore them safely reach destination, merchandise not obtainable otherwise by the people of foreign lands.

The international trade in foodstuffs is a modern development. It has only been within the last fifty years that the necessity has arisen of one producing nation feeding a neighboring consuming nation which in its turn made tools and clothes and all kinds of manufactured goods to supply the wants of the producer of raw materials.

This war throws both the consuming and the producing nations back on their own internal resources. The consuming nations must become growers of their own food supplies. The producing nations must turn their attention to the requirements of their own citizens for manufactured goods.

The development of foreign trade and foreign markets is an attractive field so long as peace prevails, but nations are like families, when there is serious trouble the neighbors must try to keep out of it and attend to their own business.

The immediate business of the people of the United States is to make their own land strong and so round out and fill up their weak spots and vacancies that the nation may be self-sufficient and self-sustaining in every part of its industrial structure.

The protection of home industries is of paramount necessity. The political doctrine which advocates, as a rule of national procedure, buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market all that we need and all that we produce crumbles under the logic of cold facts. If everlasting peace can be assured the rule may hold. But with the neighbors at war, no. This war has proved that no matter how strong a navy, or how powerful an army, or what an accumulation of hoarded wealth a nation may have there can be no guarantee but that almost without warning it may be plunged into a fight for its very existence.

It is thus apparent that national altruism has its same limits. The first duty of the people of the United States is to themselves through the development and perfection of their own internal resources in the production of food and the manufacture of the tools of civilized existence.

If the United States were dependent on foreign countries for its sugar supplies, and there were no domestic producers, white sugar would now be selling for twenty cents a pound instead of five. If the law of October 3, 1913, placing sugar on the free list after May, 1916, is allowed to become effective it strikes down an important home industry and benefits not one single soul within the borders and confines of the land.

The domestic sugar producers are doing their share to provide the world's food supply. Is it business, is it justice, is it fair, or is it wise, to break an American industry just for the sake of proving or disproving an economic theory? The world needs food. Every other nation recognizes the actualities of the situation. What will the American people gain by crippling a home industry when all the rest of the world is at war?

## TRUTHS TO HAMMER HOME

There are a number of perfectly simple truths concerning the relationship of Hawaii to the rest of the United States which will stand repeated reiteration on any and all occasions.

The first of these truths is that the maintenance of a strong industrial population, capable if need be of producing its own food supplies, and willing to stand in defense of this Territory, is a necessary part of any scheme involving the military defense of the Pacific Coast against a foreign foe.

Absolutely irrespective of what the anti-industrial minority of political malcontents here, and the rabid anti-Oriental minority on the mainland, claim or allege, Hawaii has such a population now.

Men of all races will fight for the protection of their hearthstones and their home land, and Hawaii is home to the vast majority of the polyglot races which make up the population of this Territory today. Those who hold intimate acquaintanceship with these Oriental fellow citizens of ours are of the opinion that if put to the test a large proportion of Hawaii's alien population would offer up their lives and risk their property in defense of this home land of their children than would keep fealty towards the land whence they came.

Would-be trouble-makers who claim to believe anything to the contrary do not know what they are talking about.

Secondly, to maintain that industrial population which is the primary essential of any system of national defense, the industries that are to employ the population in gainful occupations must be fostered.

Strike down the sugar industry here in Hawaii and the people of the United States strike a body blow against that degree of prosperity which is an essential to the maintenance here of an industrial population.

These are truths which need to be hammered into the heads and hearts of our brothers on the mainland.

Hawaii is American—much of it by birth, all of it in loyalty to The Flag and the Constitution.

## WHAT WILL HAWAII GET FOR ITS \$100,000?

Hawaii is spending \$100,000 at the San Francisco Fair—\$100,000 of tax payers' money!

What equivalent value are the tax payers going to receive for this \$100,000?

Early in the game Hawaii proposed to make an exhibit at San Francisco on the lines so successfully carried out at the Seattle Fair, but many times more elaborate and attractive. In principle the plan was to concentrate a complete and typical Hawaiian exhibit in the Hawaiian building. Hawaiian fish, Hawaiian music, dioramas and moving pictures with a lecturer explaining them; Hawaiian pineapple, pineapple juice and coffee, on sale, served by pretty Hawaiian girls on Koa tables; exhibits of Hawaii—old and new—our products, beauties and possibilities in evidence on all sides.

On a much smaller scale, this kind of an exhibit was the most attractive on the grounds at Seattle. It would have stood in the front rank at San Francisco.

The Fair authorities put the stamp of disapproval upon this proposition, and objected to exhibits and sales in the building—insisted on their going in the main buildings.

Commissioner Wood made the stand—"no exhibits in the Hawaiian building—no building." His "home town" backed him up, and it was understood by the powers that he had given way; that there was to be a limited exhibit in a main building, to save the face of the Fair authorities, and that the concentrated Hawaiian exhibit would appear in the Hawaiian building.

In some mysterious fashion the pineapples and the juice and the coffee and the Koa tables and the pretty girls, and the lecturer, have faded away and the exhibits have evaporated. The "exhibit" will consist primarily of a reception hall, with pictures and palms and plants to be sure; but there will be thousands of palms and pictures and plants elsewhere—the life and snap and go which made the Seattle exhibit the live wire of the exposition is to be nil.

There will be left the fish and the singers. It is understood there will be moving pictures but no lecturer. What else?

There will be Mr. Wood, at expenses not to exceed \$300 per month. A Kaleidoscopic Commissioner, changing every other month, expenses not to exceed \$300 per month. A janitor, a yard man, an usher—for what purpose does not appear. A "matron"—for what purpose still more does not appear—perhaps to chaperone the usher; and now it appears that another janitor is necessary.

Emaculated of its life and exhibits what is there left to show for the money spent?

The two main things left, are: to have a glad hand artist present, to welcome guests who come to see the exhibits which are not there, and talk them into coming to Hawaii; and second to have a "publicity man" present to keep Hawaii and the Hawaiian exhibit everlastingly before the public through the press and otherwise.

A good "press agent" can do this. It will not do itself. It can be done in no other way.

But we are told that this cannot be done, by reason of lack of money!

Now what do you think of that?

An impression is growing in Honolulu that there is more politics and pulls than exhibit and public interest involved in the expenditure of our \$100,000.

As yet we have had no supervisor suggest "trying out" the feasibility of an electric light system, "experimenting" with an automobile to see if it will really run without horses or advocating the use of water to put out fires. But we have heard supervisors talking about "giving the frontage tax a fair test," and the last is just as silly as any one of the former. The frontage tax law does not require any testing; it requires enforcing. It has been tested and demonstrated in a thousand cities and nothing Honolulu can do about it will prove it unworkable. If it should work satisfactorily, the fault will be with those who let it fail, not with the law.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION  
Wholesale Only. January 7, 1915.

BUTTER		POULTRY	
Small demand for Island fancy. Glenwood receipts light. Good demand for tub butter.		Demand good for fat chickens. Muscovy and Peking ducks plentiful.	
Fancy Island.....50		Broilers, fat, 2 to 3 lbs., lb.....35 to 40	
Island tub.....30		Young Hens, lb.....30 to 32½	
		Hens, good condition, lb.....25	
EGGS		Turkeys, lb. (none in market)	
Island eggs are more plentiful; prices firm.		Ducks, Muscovy, lb.....25	
Fresh Island, doz.....55		Ducks, Peking, lb.....25	
Duck eggs, doz.....35		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.....6.25	
		Geese, lb.....30	
VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE		FRUITS	
Beans, String, green, lb......02 to .03½		Limes, per 100 (plentiful)......50 to .85	
Beans, String, wax, lb......03 to .04		Pineapples, doz.....50 to 60	
Beans, Dry......40		Strawberries, lb. (scarce).....20 to 25	
Maul Red, per cwt.....4.00		Onions, Island (none in market)	
Calico, per cwt.....3.00		Green Peppers, Bell, lb......04	
Small Whites, per cwt.....4.00		Green Peppers, Chile, lb......02½ to .04	
Dried Peas, per cwt.....4.50		Potatoes, Island, Irish, lb......03½	
Beets, per doz bunches.....30		Key Plant, doz.....15	
Cabbage, lb......02 to .04		Pumpkin, lb......01½ to .01¾	
Beans, Lima, in pod, lb......03 to .04		Sweet Potatoes, native, variety, per cwt (market overstocked).....1.00	
Carrots, doz bunches.....30		Taro, wet land variety, cwt.....1.10	
Corn, Sweet, 100 ears.....2.00 to 2.50		Taro, bunch.....15	
Corn, Haw., small y w.....36.00 to 38.00		Tomatoes, lb......04 to .06	
Corn, Haw., large y w.....34.00 to 36.00		Green Peas, lb......08 to 10	
Cucumbers, doz.....30 to 40			
LIVESTOCK		FEED	
Beef cattle and sheep are not bought by weight dressed, at live weights. The yards taken by the Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb.....11 to 12		The following are quotations on feed Oats, ton.....36.00 to 37.00	
meat companies, dressed and paid for Hogs, 150 lbs. and over.....10 to 12		Wheat, ton.....49.00 to 50.00	
HIDES, Wet Salted		Corn, small yellow, ton.....41.00 to 42.00	
Demand good for hides.		Corn, large yellow, ton.....40.00	
Steers, No. 1, lb.....14½		Corn, cracked, ton.....41.00 to 42.00	
Steers, No. 2, lb.....13½		Barley, ton.....36.00 to 37.00	
DRESSED MEATS		Alfalfa Meal, ton.....23.00	
Beef, lb.....11 to 12			
Pork, lb.....12 to 13			
Veal, lb.....12 to 13			

Alligator Pears, doz. (none in market).

Bananas, Chinese, bunch.....35 to 40

Bananas, cooking, bunch.....75 to 100

Brandy, doz.....40 to 60

Figs, per 100 (none in market)

Grapes, Isabella, lb......09

Oranges, Haw. (none in market).

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Corn, small yellow, ton.....41.00 to 42.00

Corn, large yellow, ton.....40.00

Corn, cracked, ton.....41.00 to 42.00

Barley, ton.....36.00 to 37.00

Alfalfa Meal, ton.....23.00

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of this Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1887. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1810. Wireless address U. S. E. S.

A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

## HONOLULU SIDEWALKS

"The frontage tax must be given a try out but not too suddenly. It must be done by degrees."—Statement by County Supervisor Quinn.

Irrespective of whether the frontage tax law is to be put into effect "immediately or sooner," there is no necessity for any waiting to put into effect in Honolulu the sidewalk law.

Honolulu has the worst sidewalks of any civilized city in Christendom. Even in the heart of the business portion of the city there are whole blocks—some with no sidewalks at all; some with mere dirt imitations of sidewalks, which go into mud with the first shower; others consisting of more or less decayed slats at all levels and all degrees of unsafety and unsanitary conditions.

In the best residence districts, even, there are but few places where the sidewalk amounts to more than a strip of weeds along the side of the street, bounded by a broken down wooden curb.

The disgrace which attaches to Honolulu, growing out of its wretched sidewalks, is completely and entirely the fault of the successive boards of supervisors.

The law is full and complete. It allows the road authorities to prescribe the kind and character of sidewalk; to fix the date within which the new sidewalk shall be built; authorizes the county authorities to build the sidewalk if the owner does not, and makes the cost of the sidewalk so built a lien on the owner's property.

In spite of this most ample law and the most woeful condition of the sidewalks; in spite of the continued protests of the press and the people year after year goes by and the successive boards of supervisors follow each other in the deadly rut of indifference and inefficiency.

Apparently nothing but a charge of dynamite will compel attention to this subject.

Is there not some improvement club with ginger enough in its make-up to invest in some rhetorical dynamite strong enough to get a move on the board of supervisors?

Mr. Supervisors, if you want your names to go down to posterity in a blaze of glory, there is no better way for you to accomplish that object than by giving Honolulu—not cream laid, gilt edged sidewalks with embossed curbs; but just plain, every day sidewalks on which a citizen can walk without muddying his shoes along which a citizeness can walk without getting her skirts wet up to her knees, and on which children can escape from murderous joy riders who appear to own the streets.

## MUSIC AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

The continued discord over the furnishing of Hawaiian singers for the San Francisco Fair has brought prominently before the community the apparently unbusinesslike methods being pursued in securing the musicians.

This is not the first time that Hawaiian singers have gone abroad to sing at fairs, so that there is ample precedent as to price quality and conditions.

The first, and probably the best, quartette that ever left Hawaii went to the Chicago fair. Their traveling expenses were paid and they received \$50 a month, boarding themselves. Individual arrangements were made with the singers.

Ten singers have recently gone to San Diego to sing at the Hawaiian village. They were engaged individually. Their traveling expenses are paid and at the Fair they receive \$30.00 a month and their board and lodging, equivalent to approximately \$50 a month.

Other singers of good quality on numerous occasions have been sent abroad, receiving approximately the compensation above noted.

There seems no good reason why the Fair Commission should not pursue the same course in connection with the San Francisco Fair. If there is necessity to pay somewhat more to get the best quality of singers, well and good; but why pay a lump sum with a "take all" for some organization in Honolulu?

Instead of pursuing the manifestly business course heretofore pursued, the commission has named \$8,000.00 as the price which they propose to pay for eight singers during a course of ten months being the equivalent of \$100.00 a month for each singer furnished.

Having fixed this amount, the commission has then proceeded to have a series of "try outs" between different competent musical contractors.

The advertiser is not singular in his opinion that this method of procedure is unbusinesslike, extravagant and not likely to produce the best results.

It is not too late to revise the method of procedure and get down to a more efficient and economical basis.

## THE PASSING HOUR

Honolulu has more automobiles and fewer sidewalks than any city of its size in the world.

Where is Abdul Hamid? Someone ought to hunt him up and tell him the latest war news.

Marston Campbell says that the talk of water meters not working in Honolulu is bunk. But does Marston realize that these meters have recently been turned over to the county? And who ever heard of anyone or anything in the municipal employ working?

If the proposed license permitting the Lihue Plantation tracks to be extended to the homesteads, is properly guarded in the public interest, it will be a great boon to the homesteaders and give them a chance to get their produce to market on living terms. This appears to be a move in the interest of progress.

The ladies of the Outdoor Circle have decided to make sidewalks one of their specialties during 1915. Good! Supervisor Quinn says that he is also going to camp on the trail of the mud sidewalks of uncertain grade. Jim has the reputation of being a live wire, but we shall feel more certain that he will not fall asleep at the switch if the ladies are keeping their eyes on him.

Why is not the granting of a special right to certain men to erect a private wharf at Waikiki, (which necessarily is exclusive of all others so far as that space is concerned) a "franchise"? Under the Organic Act only congress can grant a franchise in Hawaii. Why not put on your thinking cap again, Mr. Deputy Attorney General, and see where the question leads?

If the Carnival Committee on the "Eruption of Punchbowl" will ask the merchants about town to save their spare packing-boxes from now until the Carnival, they will, if carried to the top of Punchbowl and there set afire, make an illumination that will rival Mokuaweoweo in its recent feeble attempt to forestal the committee.

It was not necessary for Kuhio to be at Washington at the opening of congress. We know it was not, because Kuhio says so himself. At the same time, that was the very time that the River and Harbor Committee made up the bill and side-tracked Honolulu. This seems to have been one occasion when the rubber stamp and the "efficient young man" failed to connect.

What do we need a Delegate at Washington for, anyway?

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARMY HORSES

What Kind of Horses Uncle Sam Wants For Military Use

In view of the interest now being shown by Hawaiian ranchers in the breeding of horses for military purposes, to supply the requirements of the island garrisons, the following specifications issued by the office of the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, from an important guide as to what to breed for.

## Mature Horses

"The mature horse must be sound, well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; gentle and of a kind disposition; well broken to the saddle, with light and elastic mouth, easy gait, and free from prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; free from vicious habits, without material blemish or defect. A gelding of specified color (no white or gray horses will be accepted), in good condition; from five to eight years old at time of purchase; weighing from 850 to 1100 pounds, depending on height, which should be from 15 to 16½ hands, and otherwise to conform to general description for horses."

## Young Cavalry Mounts

"The young horse must be sound; well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; gentle, free from vicious habits, and of a kind disposition, broken to halter, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; without material blemish or defect, and otherwise to conform to general description for horses, and also to the following special requirements: A mare or gelding of specified color in good health and fair condition.

Mares will be purchased only when exceptionally fine individuals and then by special authority.

Two-year-olds—Minimum height, 14½ hands; minimum weight, in flesh, 750 pounds. No two-year-olds will be purchased except when specially authorized.

Three-year-olds—Minimum height, 15 hands; minimum weight, in flesh, 850 pounds.

Four-year-olds—Minimum height, 15½ hands; minimum weight, 900 pounds. Weight depending upon height.

## PATHE MAN HERE FOR THE CARNIVAL

May Be Induced To Tour the Islands For Series of World Pictures

The entire world will see the most beautiful scenes on the Islands if the negotiations undertaken by Sam Blair of the Popular Theater with R. G. Noggle of Pathe Weekly are successful.

Mr. Noggle is now in the city and will remain in the Territory until after the carnival. He came here purposely to take pictures of this great annual show, but since his arrival Blair has negotiated with him to take several films of pictures, which could be used for promotion work over the entire world.

"What I want," said Blair, "is several reels of good Hawaiian pictures, showing the principal streets of the city, scenes in the city, the wonderful scenic attractions on the different islands, especially Kilauea.

"These pictures could be taken at no great cost.

"If Pathe Weekly will give me one set of the films, I will pay half the cost of taking these pictures. They would be value to me and valuable to the Islands."

Mr. Noggle arrived here almost two weeks ago. He is fully equipped to take a great amount of pictures and on the Carnival alone he expects to take more than two reels.

A Hearst-Selig motion picture man will arrive here shortly, and he too will take pictures of the carnival. A. P. Taylor was in touch with this man before he left for here, and Taylor said yesterday, the company will have its representative in Honolulu without a doubt.

## SAMUEL UPA PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME

Samuel Upa, for many years clerk and more recently chief clerk in the territorial attorney general's department, died in his home, 1509 Chung Hoon lane, this city, at six o'clock last night, following a lingering illness. He was operated upon some time ago for appendicitis. Off and on, Upa had been a sick man for a long time.

The funeral will be held this afternoon from the undertaking parlors of M. E. Silva, Nuuanu and Kukul streets, the interment to take place in the Catholic cemetery, King street.

The deceased was forty-five years of age. He was born in Hilo, Hawaii, where he and his sister, Temp Upa, owned considerable property. He leaves a widow and a number of children surviving him.

## DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

Get rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.